Plotting for the Spoils-Failure on the Part of the Statesmen to Solve

Europe's Armed Camps.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.) PARIS. September 10.—Europe is drift-ing "warwards." The death of Lobanoff-Rostofsky may have broken some my wheel in the gigantic mechanism of European politics, but the repairs were

20,629,233 \$671,726,825 *Estimates to respective war ministers.
The table shows that over three millions of men are constantly under arms. Twenty-two millions have had military training and the prospective strength, when the most recent laws shall have been in operation a few years more, reaches the amazing figure of thirty millions. These figures are a little misleading on account of the enormous strength given to Russia. It is not probable that she could utilize in any way more than one-fourth of the strength attributed to her, and she would not care to attempt that for any considerable time. The expense column reaches the grand total of \$67,000,000.

IN THE HANDS OF STATESMEN. IN THE HANDS OF STATESMEN.

quickly made, and the work of combining, of plotting, and counterplotting goes bravely on.

One fact settled beyond all doubt is the prospective dismemberment of Turkey, and the nineteenth century will have as its contribution to the history of the ages the wiping out of two nations—Poland and the Porte.

Just bow the sick man will be disposed of is the question of the bour. The









key without the intervention of and with-

"COSSACK NEVER FORGETS."

So it is that Erigiand stands to-day

so it is that England stands to-day without friends in Continental Eurepe, and while Russia, France, and Germany have been building up navies to confront those of Great Britain, the latter has not been idle. Its warships are to-day equal to those of the three nations mentioned above put together, its estimates for 1896 alone, allowing for the building of additions the put to great or the entire ton-

tions to its navy equal to the entire ton-nage of Germany's warships.

EUROPE'S ARMED CAMPS.

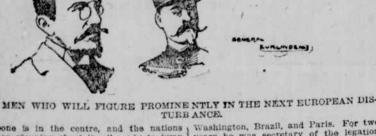
Yet the best evidence that Europe is on the verge of its greatest war lies in the armed camps that now fairly cover its domains. Here is a table giving com-

2,007,850

1,994,126 10,200,000

ustria-Hungary 218,000

painwitzerland



bone is in the centre, and the nations are grouping about it, all ready to jump on the one who jumps first. The plan outlined by Russia's statesmen seems now to be public property, and the visit of the Czar to the nations of the Dreibund and to France emphasizes its correctness. This is nothing more nor less than a combination of Continental Europe to bring about a division of Tur-Germany's Ambassador to England, Von Hatzfeldt-Widenburg, is destined to be another of Europe's great statesmen. It is said of him that during a stay in Russia he completely won the confidence of Lobanoff-Rostofsky, and that the recent diplomatic union between Russia and Germany was the work of his intellect.

Costaki Pasha is Turkey's Ambassador to England, and is in constant communication with Lord Sallsbury.

England's master stroke was the appointment of its Russian Ambassador. any's Ambassador to England, Von at concessions to England.

And hence it is that to-day England, he most liberal of the Christian nations of Europe, stands in the role of protector to the Sultan of Turkey. Massacres go on apace. Gladstone thunders from his

on apace. Gladstone thunders from his retreat for action. America joins in the cry for succor. And yet Lord Salisbury Jooks on in degged silence. He knows that his overtures to Russia for a joint occupation of Turkey have been met by an almost brutal refusal. He is aware that Germany, Austria, and Italy, standing together dislogationally, favor Russia.

England's master stroke was the appointment of its Russian Ambassador, Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, to the Berlin Embassy, giving the first evidence to Europe that it was thoroughly enrapport with the Russian-German entente. Sir Edmund Monson, England's new representative in France, is another of the great men of the last decade of the century. In 1892 he was sent as Ambassador to Vienna, and made a Privy Councilor. As an arbitrator, Sir Edmund has had some valuable experience, such as it may be said that no ambassador now-adays should lack. This was when, in ing together diplomatically, favor Russia in the politics that are to end in the wrack of Turkey. He knows that France will concede all of Turkey to Russia in return for aid in its prospective contest for the recapture of Alsace and Lorraine. It was England that cheated Russia of the fruit of victory in 1877, and "the Cos-sack never forgets." After that war Great Britain was unwilling to see Russia get nay be said that he ambassacor now-adays should lack. This was when, in 1888, he acted as arbitrator under conven-tion between the United States and Den-mark, on "The Butterfield Claim," a task which occupied his attention for the best Britain was unwilling to see Russia get anything, while Germany was also extremely jealous of the growth of Russian power in Southeastern Europe, and Austria was placed in deadly peril. So, after long negotiations, the conference of Berlin was called and met June 13, 1878, at which all the affairs of Southeastern Europe were overhauled and readjusted, and the Czar was cheated out of his just reward. After a war lasting 22 days, the loss of over 100,000 men, the only territory gained by Russia was a site of Armenia. Servia was made independent in name as well as in fact. Buigaria was erected into a principality tributary to the Sultan, and Bosnia was coolly handed over to Austria in payment for the Emperor's compliance with the English demands on Russia. The treaty satisfied nobody, for Austria wanted more, Germany was not in a position to get anything, and Great Britain wanted to establish a protectorate over Syria, but got only Cyprus. The Balkan States and Greece demanded the whole of European Turkey and had to be spoken to very sharply before relinquishing their demands, while even Italy, jealous of English supremacy in the Mediterranean, made a good deal of trouble before final pacification was effected.

So it is that England stands to-day without friends in Continental Europe.

of the generals of the coming war, Germany would have as its Moitke Count Waldersee. He was recently made field marshal, and at present commands the Schleswig-Holstein Army Corps. His age is 55, although he looks younger; he is handsome, active, ambitious, and married to a lady who was originally an American.

American.
England's greatest soldiers would be Lord Woiseley and Lord Roberts.
For Russia, the present chief of staff, General Obrutcheff, probably the best strategist and tactician in the Russian army, would retain his position in war as in peace. as in peace.

as in peace.

Turkey's great soldier would be Osman Pasha, the defender of Pievna.

France would have its General Saussier, General Zurlinden, and General Jamont.

ROBERT DE ROYALEUX.

SHALL LADIES RIDE BICYCLES? A Correspondent's Able Advocacy of

the Affirmative of This Question. Sunnyside, Va., September 12, 1896. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

It was my good fortune to be able to pay Richmond city a brief visit after

It was my good fortune to be able to pay Richmond city a brief visit after an absence of fifteen years. The joyful greetings which I received on the streets and the rich hospitality extended to me at the homes I visited made me feel deeply grateful.

For the time I almost forgot that I was poor, or that there was any want in the world, or any need of gold-bugs, or silverites, or Populists, or bolters, or Prohibitionists. I was induced to think that Richmond was the crown city of the South in the line of refinement, so-clability, intellectuality, moral purity, plety, her provision for the comfort of every phase of afflicted humanity, and abundant outlay for the enjoyment of her healthy cultivated citizens.

The improvements made in the city during the last fifteen years are phenomenal, and the taste displayed in those improvements is surpassingly rich and elevated. The richest element in the progress of the city is the rapid multiplication of houses of worship and their architectural beauty, spaclousness, and convenience. This is the very strongest indication of the future prosperity and happiness of her citizens, and the strongest evidence of their past liberality.

I might speak of hotels, club-rooms, mercantile establishments, school buildings, tobacco-factories, machine shope, streets, electric-cars, telephones, the City

Hall, Library Building, and hosts of other things which show that Richmond city is abreast of the times. No Virginia merchant should think of going to Baitimers, New York, or any other city to be goods, when Richmond stands and invites his patronage. In every sense this city stands as a brilliant light, whose rays should shine through every portion of our noble old State. The Dispatch and other papers give the Freshest news every day on all subjects from every quarter of the globe. Now, I wish to say that I endorse bieyele riding in full, though Dr. Hawthorne and some others may oppose it. In it I can see nothing coarse, vulgar, or immodest. To me a lady riding elegantiy in a side-saddle on horseback has always been attractive and admirable. To this I never heard a human being object as being an indecent exercise or recreation. Why not, then, allow the gentler sex to ride bicycles, whether for amusement, health, or convenience? In Richmond I saw numbers on 'cyclesmen, women, boys, girls, and colored people. Now, I make a remark, not as a criticism, but to express an opinion. The bodies of most of the riders I saw were bent somewhat as a bow to discharge an arrow. Is this posture of body needful to locomotion or speed? If so, it is seriously objectionable. Our highest lideas of the superior horseback dignity of George Washington and Robert E. Lee are connected with their erect posture of body in their saddles on war-steeds, as represented by the two menuments in Richmond. Riding with body bent tends to make the rider round-shouldered, to contract the cheat, to weaken the lungs, and curve the spinal column. If the posture alluded to is caused by any defect in the mechanical construction of the 'cycle or lack of skill in the rider it ought to be remedied.

THE SISTER OF GEN. COBB.

THE SISTER OF GEN. COBB.

A Portrait and Sketch of Mrs. John-

son Sent to the Georgia Room. The ladies in charge of the Georgia Room of the Confederate Museum have received the following sketch of Mrs. Mary Cobb Johnson, accompanied by her portrait, which has been hung by the side of those of her two illustrious brothers in the Georgia Room; "Carve not upon a stone when I am

The praises which remorseful mourners

give; women's graves, a tardy recom To :

pense; But speak them while I live." Mrs. Mary Cobb Johnson, the beroic sister of Generals Howell and T. R. R. sister of Generals Howelf and A. Cobb, was born in Athens, Ga., June 9, 1828; was married to Colonel H. F. Erwin in October, 1851, and lived in Alabama until Colonel Erwin's death, which occurred in 1859. From the beginning of the war Mrs. Erwin was president of the Soldiers' Aid Society, the Association of the Soldiers' Aid Society. ning of the war Mrs. Erwin was president of the Soldiers' Aid Society, and fitted up a hospital at her own expense, where she cared for the sick and wounded. In May, 1884, she married Dr. J. M. Johnson, who had charge of the hospitals in Atlanta, and removed to that city, where she lived until ordered to leave by General Sherman. Two weeks after Atlanta was burned she returned to find her home in ruins and everything she possessed destroyed. As soon as she could fit up a home for the family—with a gifted husband to provide for them—she began the noble work of for them-she began the noble work of for them-she began the noble work of caring for the neglected Confederate dead, who were lying in trenches all around Atlanta. They had fallen in battle in defence of that city, and she, personally, superintended removing the dead for ten miles around and through the city. In some of the trenches she trenches are an experience and the city of the city of the city. In some of the trenches she trenches are an experience and the city of the city. found as many as ninety bodies wrapped in their blankets, hands crossed, with their caps laid over their faces. When exposed to the air they crumbled to dust. Their bones were sacredly gathered, and placed in boxes aiready

prepared.
Atlanta was burned to the ground in 1861 by General Sherman, and the im-1861 by General Sherman, and the im-poverished citizens found it difficult to poverished citizens found it difficult to get lumber to rebuild their homes. Mrs. Johnson was compelled to have lumber to make boxes to bury the dead. She went to Stone Mountain, where she heard some lumber could be bought. She purchased it, brought it to Atlanta, and engaged workmen to make the boxes. She went every day to see how the work was progressing. The lumber seemed to be going too fast for the number of boxes made, so one morning about daylight she thought she would go and see if she could discover the cause of its disappearance. She found a man with a dray-load of the precious lumber about to drive off. She stopped him instantly. He said he had bought it from the work-He said he had bought it from the workingmen. She told him that they had no right to sell what did not belong to them, and made him unload it.

and made him unload it.

From that time she superintended the making of the boxes, until 3,000 unknown patriots had been given a Christian burial. It cost \$5,000 to provide boxes and remove these bodies. Some of this money had been subscribed to the Confederate monument, but Mrs. Johnson said "not I cent could go for a monu-ment until these soldiers were buried."

She was president of the Ladies Me-

morial Association, of Atlanta, for twelve years, during which time the handsome Confederate monument was erected; and, although Dr. Johnson's health demanded her constant attention, she did not resign the presidency until

it was paid for.

After Dr. Johnson's death she began active work again, and ably assisted in erecting headstones to the known dead.

erecting headstones to the known dead, 4,348, and other designs to the unknown she had buried in 1866. Mrs. Johnson is still living, yet an active worker in Church and State. A southern woman of the grand old typeone of the greatest women the South has preduced. has produced.

Monument to George Peabody. At the last session of the South Caro-lina Legislature a joint resolution was passed, authorizing the Governor to ex-tend an invitation to the other Southern States to unite in erecting a monument to the philanthropist, George Peabody. Governor John Gary Evans thereupon is-sued a circular letter to the Governors sued a circular letter to the Governors of the several Southern States, naming as members of the committee to have the art work done: Ex-Governor James D. Porter, Tennessee; Hon, William A. Courtenay, South Carolina; Hon, William Mirt Henry, Virginia; Hon, H. M. Somerville, Alabama; Hon, Charles Fenner, Louislana; Hon, J. L. M. Curry, general agent of the Peabody Fund.

It is confidently trusted that prompt provision will be made, and the statuary work completed by the close of the year 1897.

Hon. William A. Courtenay has just issued, in an edition of 300 copies, small quarto, printed from Elzevir type, a tasteful brochure, containing a graceful memorial of George Peabody, with his portrait, and the circular letter of Governor Evans, which includes the joint resolution of the South Carolina Assembly.

COTTOLENE.

St. Louis, New Orleans, Balt

NO FAITH CURE

STUARTS DYSPEPSIA

They Cure Stomach Troubles and Have Faith in Them or Not.

Mere taith will not digest your food for you; will not give you an appetite; will not increase your flesh and strengthen your nerves and heart, but Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do these things, because they are composed of the elements of digestion—they contain the juices, acids, and peptones necessary to the digestion and assimilation of all wholesome food.

Stuart's Dyspensis Tablets will discuss the discussion and assimilation of all wholesome Mere faith will not digest your food for

gestion and assimilation of all wholesome food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest food if placed in a jar or bottle in water, heated to \$8 degrees, and they will do it much more effectively when taken into the stomach after meals, whether you have faith that they will or not.

They invigorate the stomach, make pure blood, and strong nerves, in the only way that nature can do it, and that is, from pienty of wholesome food well digested. It is not what we eat, but what we digest, that does us good.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by nearly all druggists at 50 cents for full-sized package, or by mail from the Stuart Company, Marshall, Mich.

CARE OF CONSUMPTIVES. A Hospital for Their Treatment to

Be Owned by Philadelphia.

(Philadelphia Press.) A hospital for consumptives at the old Lazaretto Station, at Tinicum, to be maintained by the city, will be one of the outcomes of the near future, if a

the outcomes of the near future, if a suggestion made by Dr. William Ford receives the consideration he desires. The suggestion was made by the Doctor at a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon.

His proposition was that the city, instead of selling the old Lazaretto property, as councils long decided, should hold the site, and use it as a hospital for consumptives. The cost of maintaining such an institution, he said, would be about \$20,000 a year. The Doctor offered resolutions favoring his idea, but the Board of Health postponed action until the suggestion could be more fully considered by the members.

In support of his idea Dr. Ford made a lengthy argument, saying, among other things:

known to be an infective disease, whose spread may be limited by the adoption of certain precautionary measures; and, further, that this disease is annually destroying thousands of lives, many of which are sacrificed to ignorance, neglect, and want, imposes upon the municipality a grave duty, from which there is no escape. As yet, no effort has been made to meet this responsibility at all commensurate with its gravity. What has been done is largely at the instance and by the efforts of philanthropic societies, and principally in the way of establishing hospitals for the sick, which is of supreme importance. This subject has aroused the sympathes of the philanthropist and enlisted the most serious consideration of the sanitarian; for, if any progress is to be made in staying the ravages of consumption, isolation and treatment in hospitals must be depended on as a most important means of attaining this end. The municipality is obligated to provide for the indigent sick, but especially urgent is this demand when such sick persons, unprovided for, jeopardize the public health.

"Consumption is the great enemy of the human race. It prevails in every country and among every people. Here

RECORD OF DEATHS.

"It is gratifying to know that in this city, for the reasons already stated, the number of deaths from consumption has greatly diminished within comparatively recent years. Notwithstanding the in-crease of population, the deaths in the last ten years show an actual and a relative decrease. In 1836, when the popula-tion was 971,363—that is, 192,501 less than that of 1836—there were 2,834 deaths from consumption as compared with 2,449 deaths in 1895, or an actual decrease of 385 deaths. The table presented below will show more clearly that this diminution in the number of deaths from this cause has been almost constant and somewhat marked since the year 1885, notwithstanding the decrease of population:—

	tense of bobning	
Years.	Deaths.	Population.
886	2,834	971,363
887	2,800	
888	2,695	1,016,768
	2,532	
	2,764	
	2,636	
	2,709	
	2,671	
894	2,513	1,139,457
895	2,449	
	The same	

"When all the means within our know-

"When all the means within our knowledge are scrupulously applied much better results must certainly follow.

"Consumption is an infective disease,
caused by the bacilius tuberculosis; it is
likewise a preventable disease. Under
the circumstances the questions may be
asked, why are its ravages not more
largely checked? Simply for the reason
that the means within our knowledge
are not widely employed. It takes time
to change opinions and practices and to
secure personal co-operation. It takes
money appropriated by the municipality
or bestowed by the charitable to provide for the care of the indigent sick.
Some by reason of their affluent circumstances and their intelligence secure all
possible benefits. They have the advantages of perfectly equipped and climatically well-located sanitaria, of the selection of climate; and their families and
the public have the advantages and protection of carefully arranged and prescribed prophylaxis. Others can avail
themselves of these advantages in a less
degree. But the largest number succumb
to the disease without a truly rational
effort being made to succor themselves
or protect those surrounding them from
infection. But few have the advantages
of hospital care and treatment, for the
reason that the facilities are wanting.
These are the cases that are most dangerous to the community because of their
neglect of themselves and of their unconcern for others. These are the cases
that sppeal for help and are the subjects
for municipal philanthropic solicitude and
care.

MEANS OF PREVENTION.

MEANS OF PREVENTION.

"We are just beginning to use the means of prevention, and not the least among these is the provision of hospitals for the isolation of patients suffering from this disease, both for their own good and for the protection of the well.

well.

"A movement has already been made in this direction under the auspices of charitable societies. The work of the Hospital for Consumptives is most commendable, and its younger rival, the Rush Hospital for Consumptives, bids fair to occupy a good share of public

sympathy and support. But the need of the present hour is a "Municipal Hospital for Consumptives," and the opportunity is most favorable for its organization. The Lazaretto property is about ten acros in extent, well located, and very accessible to the city by railroads. The grounds are ample in extent and in excellent condition, affording opportunity for outdoor exercise for the patients. The buildings are well adapted for commencing the work, the hospital accommodations being about 100 beds. Of this number, about eighty beds are distributed in the main hospital building, and from twenty to twenty-five beds in the so-called 'Dutch Hospital.' There are already provided an excellent water supply from an Artesian well, steam-heating apparatus, ample porch-room, and sunny exposures. There are separate buildings, well adapted for administration purposes. With but trifling expense, the property could be fitted for use in a short space of time.

"All, then, that is needed is authorization and the use of the property for the purposes designated, and an appropriation for maintenance, the act of Assembly of August 2, 1842, quoted in the resolution giving ample authority to the Board of Health to carry on this work.

LONG PASTORATES.

The Remarkable Record of a Pennsylvania Presbyterian Church.

(Newark (Del.) Letter.) (Newark (Del.) Letter.)

Head-of-Christiana Presbyterian church, in that part of Newcastle county, Del., recently ceded to the State by Pennsylvania, after the territory had been for more than a century a debatable land, has just installed its seventh regular pastor.

His immediate predecessor served for for-His immediate predecessor served for for-ty years, and the first six pastorates covd a term of about 175 years. gregation, made up of men and women from the three States of Delaware, Penn-

Laracetto Station, at Timicum, to be maintained by the city, will be one of the outcomes of the near future, it a suggestion made by Dr. William Ford The suggestion was made by the Doctor at a meeting of the Board of Health year tenday afternoon.

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His proposition was made goeded, should be site, and use it as a hospital for consumptives. The coat of maintaining such an institution, he said, would be about 150/000 a year of the state of the said would be about 150/000 a year of the said would be about 150/000 a year of the said would be about 150/000 a year of the said would be about 150/000 a year of the said would be about 150/000 a year of the said would be about 150/000 a year of the said would be about 150/000 a year of the said would be about 150/000 a year of the said would be about 150/000 a year of the said would be about 150/000 a year of the said would be about 150/000 a year of the said would be about 150/000 a year of the said would be about 150/000 a year of the said would be about 150/000 a year of the said would be about 150/000 a year of the said would be about 150/000 a year of the said would be about 150/000 a year of the said would be about 150/000 a year of the said would be about 150/000 a year of the said would be about 150/000 a year of the said would be about 150/000 a year of the said would be about 150/000 a year of the said would be about 150/000 a year of the said would be about 150/000 and t

Random Rending. (By Dora Cave.)

To find green places by the dusty way, To catch a glimpse of hazy, boundless To catch a glimpse of hazy, boundless blue Inlaid with glittering streaks of starry where, on the far-off billows, sunbeams play. In sombre shade through woodland walks to stray, e-woven foliage veiling all the view, app a dappled brook the branches

Close-woven foliage veiling all the view, And spy a dappled brook the branches through— These sudden joys enchant a summer day. But for the cheerless days when nature and grieves

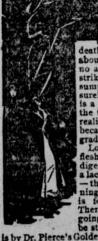
And earth is dead, where shall such joy
be sought?

Though winds be walling round the win-

try eaves,
to the spirit, with like bliss is fraught—
some untrodden book to part the Of some untrodden to leaves.

leaves.

And, roaming through, seize many a shining thought,



shining thought.

People are terrified if a lightning bolt strikes near them, and pray to be delivered from sudden death; yet death by disease plays all about them and they pay no attention to it until it strikes them down. Consumption kills just as surely as lightning and it is a great deal nearer all the time. People never realize how near it is because it steals on so gradually.

Loss of appetite and fiesh; poor sleep; poor digestion; nervousness; a lack of energy and force—these are the beginnings of consumption; it is festering the blood. There is no need of its going any further. It can be stopped right where it is by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The wonderful blood-purifying and nutrive properties of the "Discovery" prevent and cure consumption by renovating and vitalizing the circulation. It arrests wasting processes and rapidly builds up healthy tissue and solid flesh. It promotes perfect digestion; active strength and nerve force.

Mra Rebeccs F. Gardner, of Grafton, York Co. Wa., writes: "When I was married I weighed one hundred and twenty-five pounds. I was taken sick and reduced in health. My doctor failed to do me any good an I fell sway to so pounds. I had dysapepia so bad that I could not eat anything. I thought I was not long for this world. Finally I gave up and my husband nearly went crazy. One day in one of your little Memorandum Books I saw where some people had been cured by Dr. Pierce's Codden Medical Discovery. My husband got me two bottles. I began using it and thank God and you I began to improve. When I began taking the 'Discovery' my weight was go pounds and have only taken two bottles. I cannot say anything too much about the medicine. My husband says I look younger than I did the first time he ever aw me. I am a well woman, and do all my house work, tend to my fowl and cow and do some work in the garden. It is a miracle that I am cured."

Dr. Pierce's 1000-page book, "The Com-

Dr. Pierce's 1000-page book, "The Common Sense Medical Adviser" is sent free paper-bound for 21 cents in one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only; or cloth-bound for 31 cents. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Purface N. V.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Baking

ABSOLUTELY PURE

APPEARS IN A NEW ROLE.

Mr. Charles B. Alcutt Making Democratic Speeches in Florida.

cratic Speeches in Florida.

The friends of Mr. Charles B, Alcutt, who is a Virginfan, will be surprised to find him making political speeches in Florida. He is a Bryan man, and a firm believer in silver, as will be seen by the following report of a Democratic meeting in Orlando, Flat:

The Young Men's Democratic Club met in the City Council chambers last night, with about 20 members present. President Abernethy called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock. After transacting considerable business, and recaiving the reports of the various committees, the secretary stated that, as had been previously arranged, Messrs. Charles Barret Alcutt, of Virginia; Calvin A. Lee, of Kentucky, and W. Pasco Davis, of Florida, would address the club in the order named. Mr. Alcutt led off in elegant style, reviewing the partial conditions of Ancient Greece, the Roman empire, and England, to show that history will repeat itself; that if the stilled wheels of commerce were not soon again started, the hand of oppression lifted from the people, and the ability of the government by the parity of gold and silver at the present ratio, and as a legal tender on a bimetallic basis, restoring confidence to the people who had money, and wanted to invest in enterprises, that there would sooner or later be a revolution in this country, which would almost awaken the founders of Democracy from their peaceful slumber. He urged all Democratis to stick to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson; vote for Bryan and Sewall.

and carry them to the White House under "The imperial ensign streaming to the wind.
With gems and lustre rich embiazoned.
Mr. Lee's speech was declared to be or of the most magnificent efforts of orator ever made in the crub, and won for the speaker unreserved admiration and prais Each speaker did himself honor, and wo the thanks of the members individually as well as by apprause, for their master efforts.

The Decoy Ticket.
(Written for the Dispatch.)
There is a ticket in the field
That's known as "The Decoy,"
And when a body speaks of this,
These terms they must EMPLOY.

Old Johnny Palmer's at the head, And Buckner's at the tall; They're calling o'er this country, wide, But to decoy they'll fail. They couldn't run the 'vention all, And have it their own way; And so they simply thought they would The very "dickens" play.

They talked of Wat, "The Star-eyed God,"
Of Breck and Vilas, too;
And didn't fail to mention Bragg,
But none of these would do. But now they have old Palm and Buck, Those empty honors they'll wear; They'll carry not a single State— Oh, they're a lovely pair!

We'll vote for Billy Bryan straight, And pass these follows by; They're like a huckleberry in A forty-pounder pie.
FRANK M. BEVERLY.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION! CUT PRICES IN GROCERIES. Just read what low prices we are offering goods at. No

house in the country can sell you the quality of goods at the

low prices we are offering you goods at this week.

READ WHAT BARGAINS: S. Ullman's Son,

1820-1822 EAST MAIN AND 506 EAST MARSHALL,

Best Granulated Sugar, 4 1-2c. pound. Best Sugar-Cured Shoulders, 6c.

Toasted Lunch Milk Crackers, 5c. pound. A Good Green Tea, 15c. This Tea sells everywhere at 40c. 4 pounds Breakfast Bacon for 25c. Large Cans Condensed Milk, 6c. can. Imported Sardines, with key, 8c.

Large new North Carolina Roe Herrings, 16c. dozen. Tea Dust, 10c. pound. Good as any tea you ever drank. Pure Ground Coffee, 15c. pound. Best Leaf Lard, 6c. pound.

Pure Lard, 5c. pound. Fresh Mocha and Java Coffee, 20c. pound Fresh Creamery Butter, 15c, pound, Fresh Dairy Butter, 124c.

2 pounds Fresh Country Butter for 25c. Large 10c. Boxes T. M. Blacking, for 5c., Country Extra Flour, \$2.75 barrel, or 18c. sack. Sweet Potatoes, 10c. a peck.

Best Corn Starch, 3c. package. Snowflake Patent Family Flour, \$3.70 barrel, or 24c. sack. 10 bars Large Oleine Soap for 25c.

Fresh Country Eggs, 121c. a dozen.

City Mills Shipstuff and Brownstuff, 60c, cwt. Zinc Boards, 10c.

Boston Baked Beans, 5c. a can; in Tomato Sauce. Brandy Cherries, two bottles for 25c. (imported.) Fresh Soda Crackers and Ginger Snaps, 4c. pound, Mixed Spices for pickling, 20c. pound. Good California Raisins, 4c. pound.

Large new Potatoes, 10c. peck. Pure Old Virginia Cider Vinegar, 5 years old, 20c. gallon. We guarantee to keep pickles best. Small California Hams, 7c. pound.

Painted Cedar Buckets, 10c. James River Shad, 10c. Good Rice, 3c. pound. Fresh Lemon Crackers, 6c. pound. Golden Drip Syrup, finest and purest syrup you ever

used, 30c. gallon. Mustard Sardines, 4c. box. Best Virginia White Corn, 10c. peck. or 38c, bushel. The Best Baking Powder sold is La Favonta, in

1-pound boxes, 10c. Lemons, 12c. per dozen.

R. H. BOSHER'SSONS

Carriage Manufacturers. Examine

Good Hay, 60c, ewt.

Large Stock of Vehicles of every Description.

BUGGIES at \$45 and up.

CARTS at \$11 and up. Latest designs in TRAPS, SURREYS, and BREW. STER BUGGIES. Repairing and repainting done in first-class style.

15 SOUTH NINTH STREET.

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The public to know that we carry a complete line of HARDWARE, PAINTS, LEAD, VAR NISH, CARRIAGE and WAGON MATERIAL, BAR-IRON, STEEL and IRON ROOPING

